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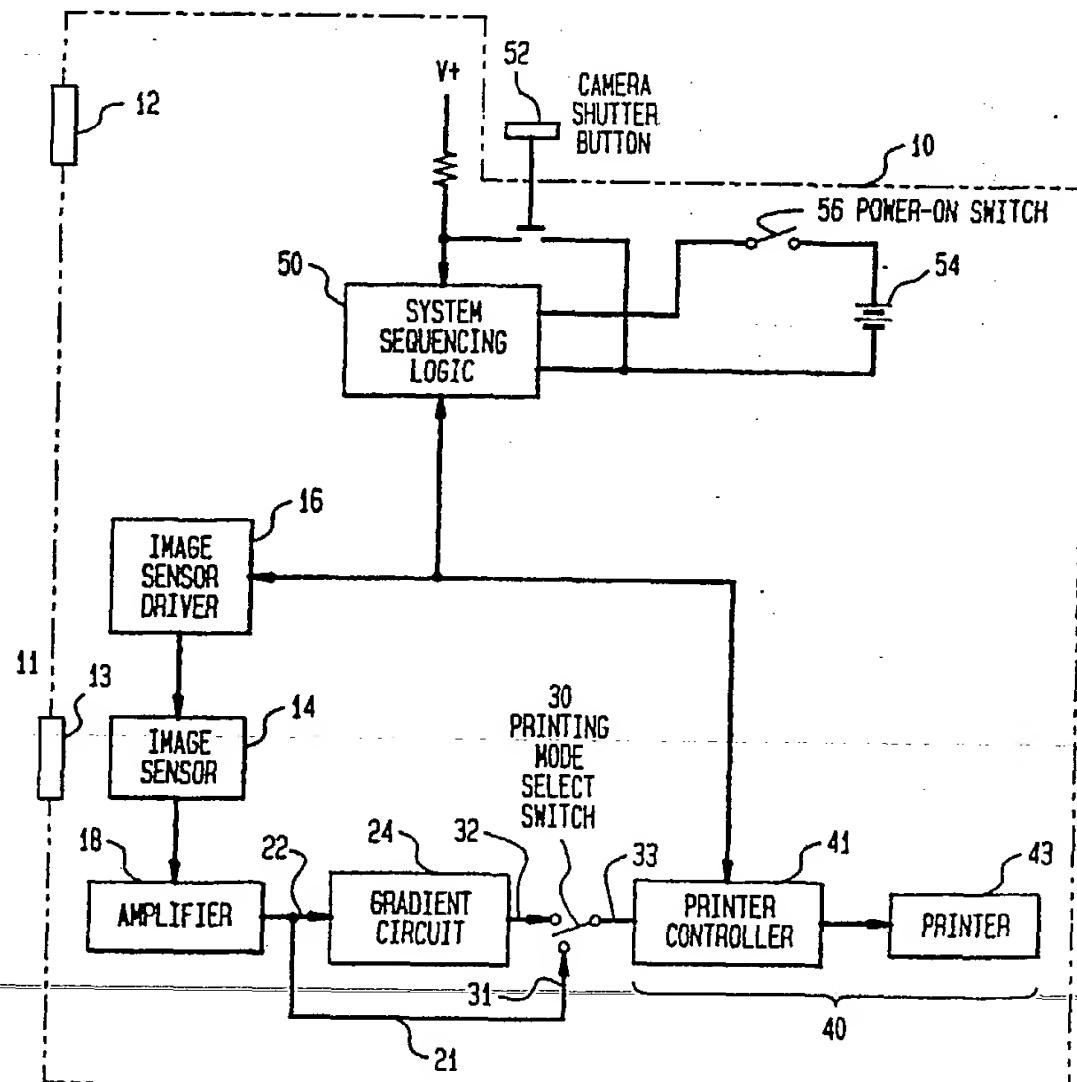
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**(54) Title:** MEMORYLESS ELECTRONIC CAMERA WITH DIRECT HARD COPY OUTPUT

## (57) Abstract

A compact photo-imaging and print-out device is configured in the form of a quasi toy camera capable of being operated by a child and is exclusive of image storage memory and any attendant supervisory microprocessor. Instead, the electronic response of an image capture CCD array is coupled directly to a print-out unit, either "as is" or via a selectively inserted gradient circuit. In the former instance, a captured image is printed out by the printer in accordance with its grey scale content; in the latter instance, the printer will generate an outline or line drawing of the captured image based upon prescribed differences in contrast of the captured image.



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**MEMORY-LESS ELECTRONIC CAMERA  
WITH DIRECT HARD COPY OUTPUT**

**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

5           The present invention relates in general to photographic apparatus and is particularly directed to a simplified, compact electronic camera that can be operated by a child and which provides a direct hard copy print out of a captured image.

10

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

Improvements in size, robustness and cost of electronic imaging components, such as charge-coupled imagers and compact print devices, have made it  
15 possible to reduce the hardware complexity of imaging and recording systems. Typically, however, such systems employ a resident image memory and associated microprocessor attendant to the storage of the image and the execution of a variety of control functions and  
20 applications, so that the cost of such systems must reflect the cost of these additional control components and firmware.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

25           In accordance with the present invention, advantage is taken of the ability to house and integrate miniaturized imaging and printing units together as a compact unit, but without the additional cost and sophistication that results from the use of an  
30 image memory and an adjunct microprocessor. Specifically, the present invention is directed to a compact photo-imaging and printout device, which is configured in the form of a quasi toy camera capable of being operated by a child. Pursuant to the  
35 invention, rather than provide an image memory in which the captured image is stored for subsequent processing

via control firmware that drives an attendant supervisory microprocessor, the electronic response of the image capture unit is coupled directly to the print-out unit, either 'as is' or via a selectively inserted contrast discriminator or gradient circuit. In the former instance, a captured image is printed out by the printer in accordance with its grey scale content; in the latter instance the printer will generate an outline or line drawing of the captured image based upon prescribed differences in contrast of the captured image.

In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the invention, the image capture unit comprises a charge coupled image sensor array. The contents of the respective imaging cells of the sensor array, rather than being written into an image memory and then subsequently accessed for read-out by a separate control processor, are read out through analog signal processing circuitry to a compact printer, so that the user (e.g. child) is immediately presented with a hard copy or picture of the scene of interest. Depending upon the setting of an external switch, preset by the user, the output of the sensor array will be amplified and coupled directly to the printer as a full grey scale image, or will be amplified and passed to the printer through a contrast filter as a contrast-representative image. The contrast filter is implemented as an analog gradient circuit, which generates a pulse when those contents of the captured image signals meet a prescribed change in contrast, so that what the printer receives are signals representative of borders or outlines of the captured scene. This latter capability enables the printer to provide a hard copy image similar to that found in a child's coloring book, so that the child may color or otherwise fill in the printed image.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 diagrammatically shows a compact camera in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

5       Figure 2 shows the circuit configuration of a gradient circuit;

Figure 3 is a timing diagram for illustrating the operation of the gradient circuit of Figure 2.

Figures 4 and 5 respectively illustrate the  
10 two modes of operation of the printer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Before describing in detail the particular improved compact camera in accordance with the present invention, it should be observed that the present invention resides primarily in a novel structural combination of conventional camera optics, reproduction components and imagery signal processing circuits, rather than in the particular detailed configurations thereof. Accordingly, the structure, control and arrangement of these conventional optics, circuits and components have been illustrated in the drawings by readily understandable block diagrams which show only those specific details that are pertinent to the present invention, so as not to obscure the disclosure with structural details which will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art having the benefit of the description herein. Thus, the block diagram illustrations of the Figures do not necessarily represent the mechanical structural arrangement of the exemplary system, but are primarily intended to illustrate the major elements of the system in a convenient functional grouping, whereby the present invention may be more readily understood.

Referring now to Figure 1, a compact camera  
35 in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention is diagrammatically shown as

comprising a hand-held housing 10 in which all of the components of the camera are integrated as a unitary image capture and reproduction system, as will be described below. Since a description of the configuration of the camera housing, per se, is unnecessary for gaining an understanding of the present invention, no further description of the same will be presented here. As in a conventional camera the system includes an imaging lens 11 which projects an image of a scene, observed through a viewfinder 12, onto an image plane 13. Coincident with image plane 13 is electronic image sensor array 14, having an associated image sensor driver 16. Array 14 and its associated driver 16 are preferably commercially available components and may comprise an integrated unit, such as a KAI-0280 ccd imager, manufactured by Eastman Kodak.

The output of the image sensor array 14 is coupled through an amplifier 18 to a pair of parallel signal processing paths 21 and 22. Signal coupling path 21 is connected to a first input 31 of a print mode selector switch 30. The output 33 of selector switch 30 is coupled to the input of an image print unit 40 (comprised for example of a Ricoh MCBO compact copier), containing a print controller 41 and a printer 43 driven thereby. Signal coupling path 22, on the other hand, is connected to a gradient circuit 24, the output of which is coupled to a second input 32 of print mode selector switch 30. Gradient circuit 24, the details of which will be described below with reference to Figure 2, operates as a contrast filter, passing only those contents of the captured image signals which are associated with a prescribed change in contrast. Consequently, when print mode switch couples input 32 to output 33, what the printer 43 receives are signals representative of borders or outlines of the captured scene. As noted earlier, this 'border only' capability

enables the printer to provide a hard copy image similar to that found in a child's coloring book. Control of the operation of the components of the camera is effected by way of a system sequencing logic circuit 50, containing an internal clock generator, combinational logic and flip-flop circuits and is preferably implemented in the form of programmable array logic components. As such, system sequencing logic circuit 50 effectively performs clock source and state machine functions, cycling through the operation of sensor array 14 and printer unit 40 in response to the activation (depression) of a camera shutter button 52. Rather than describe the gate-to-gate details of the logic circuit 50, the discussion set forth below will detail the sequence of operations of the sequencing logic circuit 50, the discussion contained in system signals generated by the sensor array to which the image sensor array and the printer to which the image signals generated by the generation of a hard copy print.

conventional manner with a power source (battery unit) 54 and power on switch 56. When depressed, camera shutter button 52 initiates an image capture and print sequence. Specifically, the sequence begins with controller enabling array 14 to capture whatever image is currently projected through lens 11 onto the array. When image array 14 is scanned, the captured image-representative contents of the image array 14 are successively sampled and read out through output amplifier 18 to each of parallel video signal paths 21 and 22. Depending upon the setting of print mode switch 30, the continuous grey scale video samples output by array 14 are coupled, as is, or through gradient circuit 24 to print unit 40. Print controller 41 is

supplied with the clocking signals from system sequence logic circuit 50 that drive the imaging array, so as to synchronize the print out with the scanning of the successive rows of the image array.

Referring now to Figure 2, a schematic circuit diagram of gradient circuit 24 is shown as including operational amplifier 18 to which the output of CCD image signal is coupled. The output of amplifier 18 is coupled to first and second signal paths 61 and 62, respectively coupled to the source-drain paths of selectively enabled FETs 64 and 66, the outputs of which are coupled to respective clamp and sampling storage capacitors 71, 72 and to opposite polarity inputs of a differential amplifier 75. Sampling storage capacitor 72 is further coupled to the source-drain path of a selectively enabled FET 76, the output of which is coupled to one end of resistor 81 of a voltage divider 80 comprised of resistors 81, 82. The other end of resistor 81 is coupled to a first polarity input of a Schmitt trigger 90 and to one end of resistor 82, the second end of which is coupled to the output of Schmitt trigger 90. A second polarity input of Schmitt trigger 90 is coupled to the output of differential amplifier 75. The output of Schmitt trigger 90 is coupled to input 32 of print mode selector switch 30.

The operation of gradient circuit 24 may be understood with reference to Figure 3, which contains a timing diagram showing the relationship of video input signals derived from ccd sensor array 14, enable signals referenced to a system clock, and the output of the gradient circuit 24. Signal trace 100 corresponds to the video output derived from a row of charge coupled devices within array 14. Clamp clock CLK turns on FET 64 during the reset interval so that capacitor 71 stores a reference or clamp value associated with the reset interval 101 of a ccd cell against which



defined by voltage divider 80) in the image response values of adjacent cells will identify of a line in the image, so that gradient circuit 24 effectively extracts only outlines within the captured image.

- 5 Figures 4 and 5 respectively illustrate the two modes of operation of the printer. Figure 4 shows a full grey scale image resulting from the outputs of the ccd cells of image array 14 being amplified and coupled directly to print unit 40. Figure 5 shows a line or  
10 border image resulting from the contrast filtering operation of gradient circuit 24 on the same image.

As will be appreciated from the foregoing description, the compact photo-imaging and print-out camera system of the present invention, by making  
15 efficient use of commercially available miniaturized imaging and print components, without image memory and microprocessor elements, is able to provide a relatively inexpensive, quasi toy camera that a child can operate and obtain a hard copy print of a captured  
20 image. Through the use of a selectively switched gradient circuit in the image signal flow path from the imaging array to the printer, the user is able to obtain a hard copy of the image 'as is' in continuous grey scale, or as an outline or line drawing similar to  
25 that found in a child's coloring book.

While I have shown and described an embodiment in accordance with the present invention, it is to be understood that the same is not limited thereto but is susceptible to numerous changes and  
30 modifications as known to a person skilled in the art, and I therefore do not wish to be limited to the details shown and described herein but intend to cover all such changes and modifications as are obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

WHAT IS CLAIMED

1. A photography apparatus comprising:  
an array of controllably enabled  
photoresponsive elements;
- 5 an actuator which controllably enables said  
array of photoresponsive elements to capture electrical  
information representative of an image incident  
thereon;  
a printer; and
- 10 a read out controller coupled to said array,  
which controllably reads out to said printer image-  
representative information from said array and supplies  
said read out image-representative information to said  
printer exclusive of an image storage device.
- 15 2. A photography apparatus according to  
claim 1, further including an image outline extractor  
which selectively causes said printer to print an  
outline of said image.
- 20 3. A photography apparatus according to  
claim 2, wherein said image outline extractor comprises  
a selectively enabled image signal filter, coupled  
between said array and said printer, which couples to  
said printer either image-representative electrical  
information as captured by said array or signals  
25 representative of those portions of said captured image  
which are associated with a prescribed change in a  
characteristic of said image.
- 30 4. A photography apparatus according to  
claim 3, wherein, in an image outline print mode, said  
image signal filter couples to said printer signals  
representative of a prescribed change in the level of  
image-representative information captured by said  
array.
- 35 5. A photography apparatus according to  
claim 1, further including an image contrast  
discriminator which selectively causes said printer to

print only those portions of a captured image which exceed a prescribed change in contrast with respect to adjacent portions of the image.

6. A compact electronic photography apparatus comprising:
- 5 a hand-held housing;
  - an array of charge coupled devices contained within said housing and controllably enabled to capture electrical information representative of an image
  - 10 incident thereon and controllably enabled to read out said captured electrical information;
  - an image capture and read-out actuator contained within said housing and operative to cause said array to capture said electrical information and
  - 15 to read out said captured electrical information; and
  - a compact printer contained within said housing, said printer being coupled to said array exclusive of image storage memory and operative to print a reproduction of said image in accordance with
  - 20 electrical information read out from said array by the operation of said image capture and read-out actuator.

7. A photography apparatus according to claim 6, further including an image outline extractor coupled in circuit between said array and said printer and selectively enabled to cause said printer to print an outline of said image.

8. A photography apparatus according to claim 7, wherein said image outline extractor comprises a selectively enabled image signal filter, coupled between said array and said printer, which couples to said printer either image-representative electrical information as captured by said array or signals representative of those portions of said captured image which are associated with a prescribed change in a characteristic of said image.

9. A photography apparatus according to claim 8, wherein, in an image outline print mode, said image signal filter couples to said printer signals representative of a prescribed change in the level of 5 image-representative information captured by said array.

10. A photography apparatus according to claim 6, further including an image contrast discriminator which selectively causes said printer to 10 print only those portions of a captured image which exceed a prescribed change in contrast with respect to adjacent portions of the image.

FIG. 1

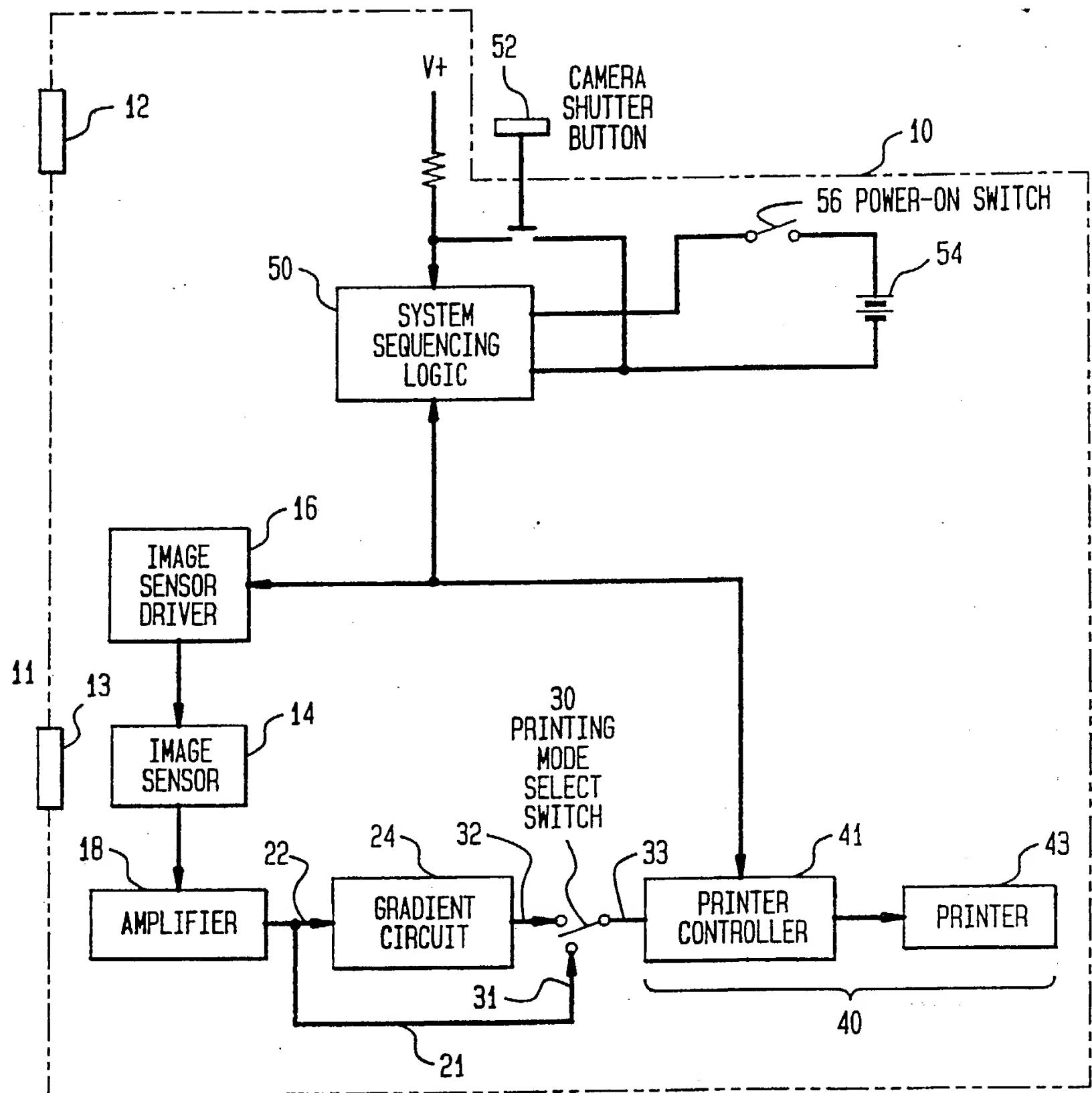


FIG. 2

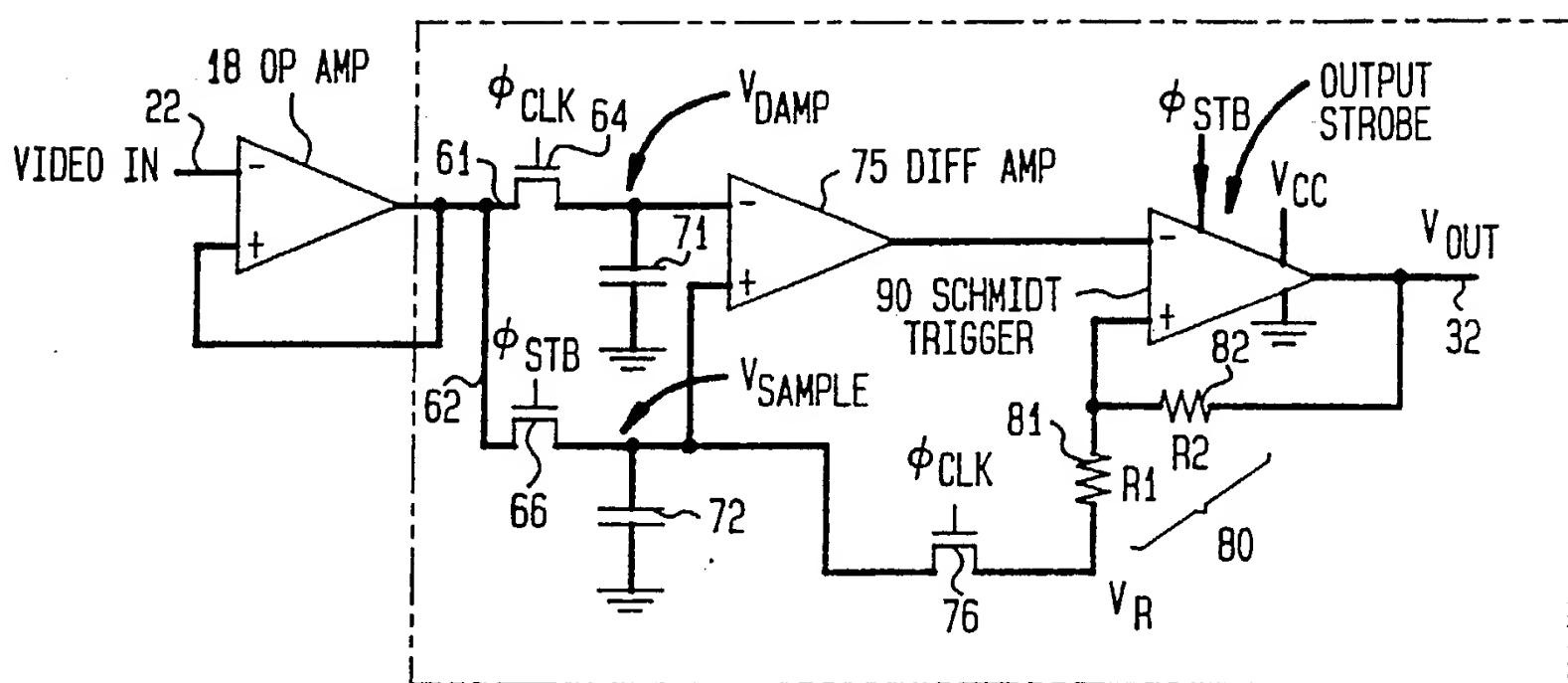
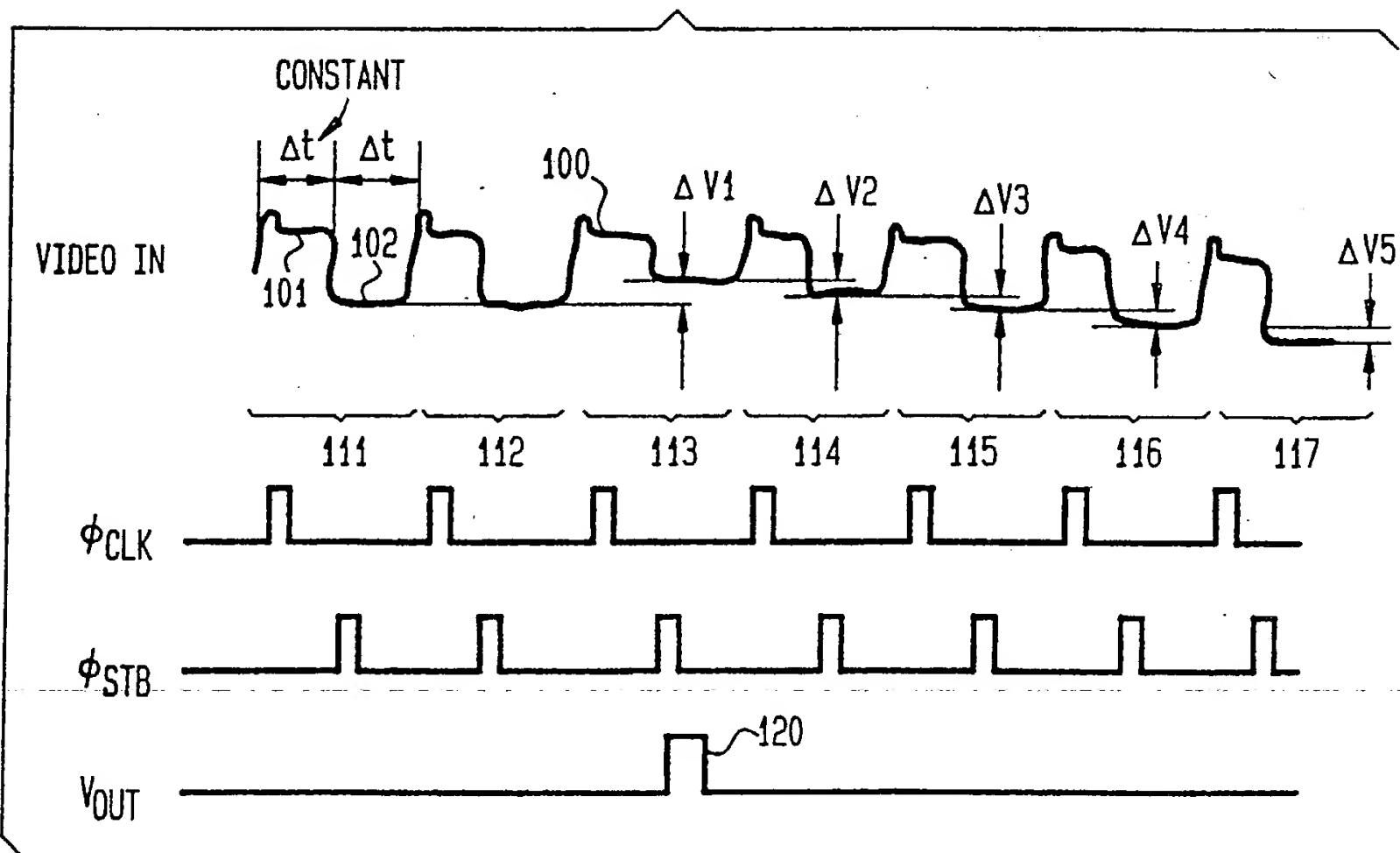


FIG. 3





**FIG. 4**



**FIG. 5**